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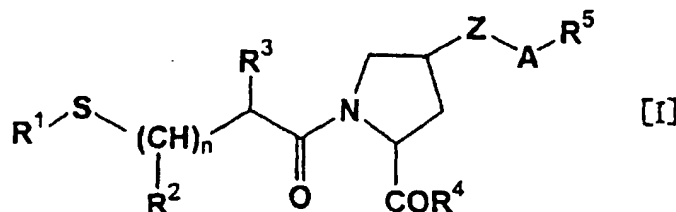
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75116 Paris (FR)**(54) LEUKOTRIENE A<sub>4</sub> HYDROLASE INHIBITORS**(57) The present invention relates to leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitors containing compounds represented by the formula [I] or salts thereof as active ingredients,

wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen, alkyl, phenylalkyl, alkanoyl or benzoyl; R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent hydrogen or alkyl; R<sup>4</sup> represents hydroxyl, alkoxy, phenylalkoxy, amino, alkylamino or phenylalkylamino; R<sup>5</sup> represents phenylalkyl or naphthylalkyl; "Z" represents sulfur or oxygen; "A" represents alkylene; and "n" represents 0, 1 or 2; provided that the phenyl ring in R<sup>1</sup> can be substituted by alkyl, alkoxy or halogen, and that the phenyl ring or the naphthyl ring in R<sup>5</sup> can be substituted by alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, alkylthio or halogen.

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## Description

## Technical Field

5 [0001] The present invention relates to leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitors containing mercaptoacylproline derivatives as active ingredients and particularly provides useful drugs as therapeutic agents for inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases.

## Background Art

10 [0002] Leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> (hereinafter abbreviated as LTA<sub>4</sub>) hydrolase, which is one of epoxide hydrolases, is a metal-containing enzyme which requires zinc in its active center.

[0003] LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase plays a catalyst-like role on biochemical conversion from LTA<sub>4</sub> into leukotriene B<sub>4</sub> (hereinafter abbreviated as LTB<sub>4</sub>), which is a strong pro-inflammatory substance.

15 [0004] LTB<sub>4</sub> is an arachidonic acid metabolite which is produced in 5-lipoxygenase pathway, is biosynthesized in various cells including mast cell, neutrophil, monocyte, macrophage, etc., and plays a role as an important mediator in inflammation. LTB<sub>4</sub> induces chemotaxis, aggregation and degranulation of leukocyte and accumulation of polymorphonuclear leukocyte, and accelerates blood-vessel permeability and edema formation. For this reason, it was reported that particularly high level of LTB<sub>4</sub> is detected at lesion sites in inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases (J. Clin. Invest., 66, 1166-1170 (1980)), psoriasis (Br. J. Pharmacol., 83, 313-317 (1984)), inflammatory bowel diseases (Gastroenterology, 86, 453-460 (1984)) and gout (Lancet, 2, 1122-1124 (1982)), and in sputum in cystic fibrosis (Lancet, 342, 465-469 (1993)).

[0005] Accordingly, compounds which inhibit LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase are expected to prevent production of LTB<sub>4</sub> and exhibit therapeutic effects on inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases.

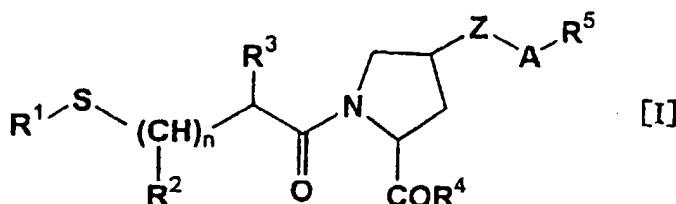
25 [0006] Mercaptoacylproline derivatives, which are active ingredients in the present invention, are reported in United States Patent Specification No. 4316906 and J. Med. Chem., 31, 875-885 (1988) as antihypertensive agents having inhibitory effects on ACE. However, there is no report about LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibition effects of compounds having a substituent in 4th-position of proline skeleton of these mercaptoacylproline derivatives. Compounds having a (lower cycloalkylphenyl)alkyl group in 4th-position of proline skeleton are novel compounds which are not described in literature.

30 [0007] As mentioned above, the mercaptoacylproline derivatives are known to have the inhibitory effects on ACE and to be useful as the antihypertensive agents. However, it is a very interesting subject to find new medical use of these compounds.

35 [0008] The present inventors studied in order to find new medical use of the known mercaptoacylproline derivatives and mercaptoacylproline derivatives synthesized newly. As a result, these compounds were found to exhibit excellent inhibitory activities on LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase.

## Disclosure of the Invention

40 [0009] The present invention relates to LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitors containing compounds represented by the following general formula [I] or salts thereof (hereinafter referred to as the present compounds) as active ingredients and novel compounds represented by the following general formula [II] or salts thereof.



[wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group. Each phenyl ring of the phenyl-lower alkyl group and the benzoyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a halogen atom.

[0010] R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group.

[0011] R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, phenyl-lower alkoxy group, an amino group, a lower

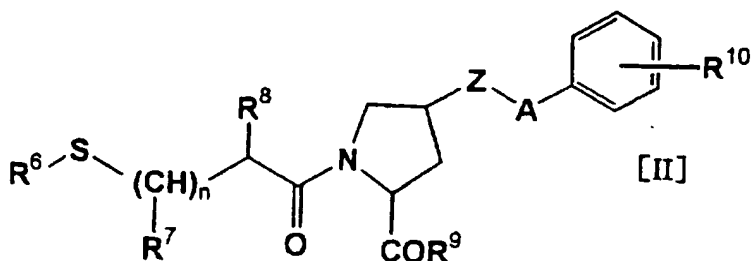
alkylamino group or a phenyl-lower alkylamino group.

[0012]  $R^5$  represents a phenyl-lower alkyl group or naphthyl-lower alkyl group, and the phenyl ring of the phenyl-lower alkyl group and the naphthyl ring of the naphthyl-lower alkyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group or a halogen atom.

[0013] "Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom.

[0014] "A" represents a lower alkylene group.

[0015] "n" represents 0, 1 or 2. The same definitions are applied hereinafter.]



[wherein  $R^6$  represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group, and each phenyl ring of the phenyl-lower alkyl group and the benzoyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a halogen atom.

[0016]  $R^7$  and  $R^8$  each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group.

[0017]  $R^9$  represents a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, phenyl-lower alkoxy group, an amino group, a lower alkylamino group or a phenyl-lower alkylamino group.

[0018]  $R^{10}$  represents a lower cycloalkyl group.

[0019] "Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom.

[0020] "A" represents a lower alkylene group.

[0021] "n" represents 0, 1 or 2. The same definitions are applied hereinafter.]

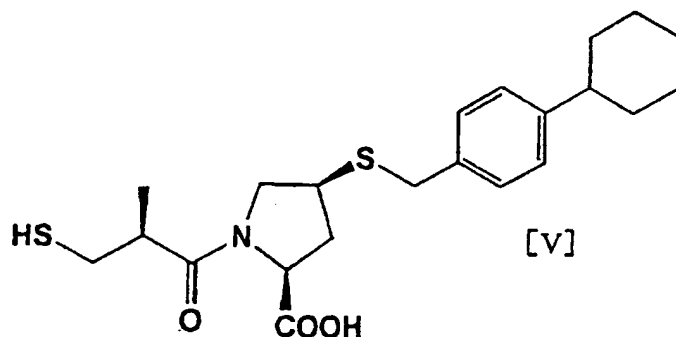
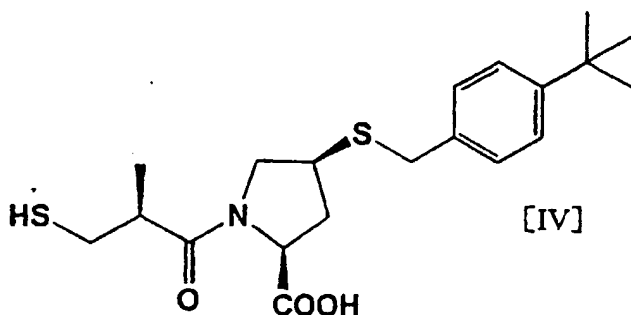
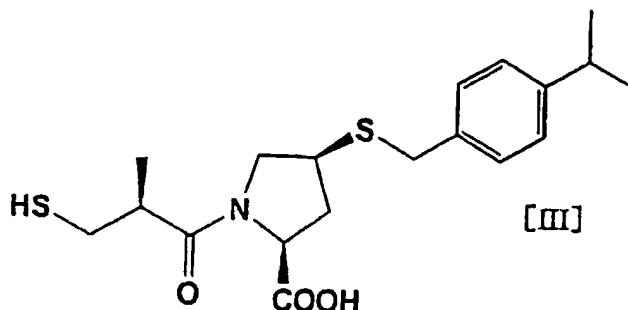
[0022] The groups defined above will be described in more detail. The lower alkyl means straight or branched lower alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl or isobutyl. The lower alkanoyl means straight or branched alkanoyl having 2 to 6 carbon atoms such as acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, hexanoyl, isobutyryl or pivaloyl. The lower alkoxy means straight or branched lower alkoxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, butoxy or hexyloxy. The lower cycloalkyl means cyclic lower cycloalkyl having 3 to 8 carbon atoms such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl or cyclooctyl. The halogen atom means fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine. The lower alkylene means straight or branched lower alkylene having 1 to 6 carbon atoms such as methylene, ethylene, propylene or butylene.

[0023] Preferred examples of the above-mentioned compounds include the followings.

- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein  $R^1$  represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group, particularly preferably a hydrogen atom, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein  $R^2$  represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, particularly preferably a hydrogen atom, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein  $R^3$  represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, particularly preferably a methyl group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein  $R^4$  represents a hydroxyl group or a lower alkoxy group, particularly preferably a hydroxyl group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein  $R^5$  represents a phenyl group or a naphthyl group which can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a lower alkylthio group, more preferably a phenyl group which can be substituted by a lower alkyl group or a lower cycloalkyl group, particularly preferably a phenyl group which can be substituted by an isopropyl group, a t-butyl group or a cyclohexyl group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein "Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom, particularly preferably a sulfur atom, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein "A" represents a lower alkylene group, particularly preferably a methylene group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [I] wherein "n" represents 0, 1 or 2, particularly preferably 1, and salts thereof.

thereof.

[0024] Specific examples of particularly preferred compounds are (4S)-4-(4-isopropylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline, (4S)-4-(4-*t*-butylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline and (4S)-4-(4-hexylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline, which are represented by the following formulae [III], [IV] and [V], respectively, and salts thereof.

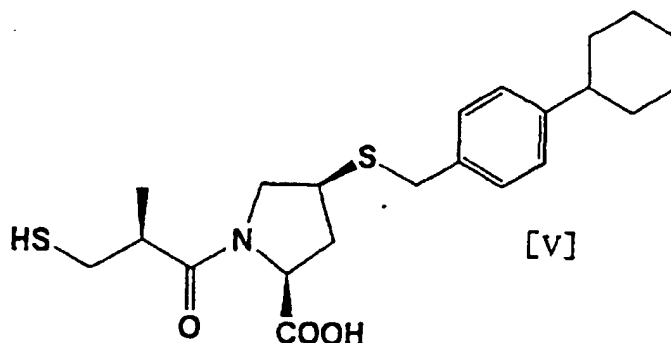


[0025] Among the novel compounds represented by the above general formula [II], the following compounds are exemplified as preferred compounds.

- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein  $R^6$  represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group, particularly preferably a hydrogen atom, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein  $R^7$  represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, particularly preferably a hydrogen atom, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein  $R^8$  represents a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group, particularly preferably a methyl group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein  $R^9$  represents a hydroxyl group or a lower alkoxy group, particularly preferably a hydroxyl group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein  $R^{10}$  represents a lower cycloalkyl group, particularly preferably a cyclohexyl group, and salts thereof.

- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein "Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom, particularly preferably a sulfur atom, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein "A" represents a lower alkylene group, particularly preferably a methylene group, and salts thereof.
- Compounds of the above general formula [II] wherein "n" represents 0, 1 or 2, particularly preferably 1, and salts thereof.

[0026] Specific examples of particularly preferred compounds are (4S)-4-(4-hexylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline, which is represented by the following formula [V], and salts thereof.



[0027] The above-mentioned salts can be any pharmaceutically acceptable salts. Examples thereof are hydrochlorides, sulfates, phosphates, lactates, maleates, fumarates, oxalates, methanesulfonates, para-toluenesulfonates, etc. In addition, diastereo isomers and optical isomers are present in the above-mentioned compounds, and all of them are included in the present invention. Furthermore, the above-mentioned compounds can be in the form of solvate, for example, hydrates, adducts with ethanol, etc.

[0028] In order to examine the utility of the mercaptoacylproline derivatives represented by the general formula [I] (hereinafter referred to as the present compound), studies were made on effects of the present compounds on LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase. The details will be shown in the pharmacological test described hereinafter. As the result of studies of the present compounds using LTA<sub>4</sub> as a substrate and measuring an amount of LTA<sub>4</sub> formed by an enzymatic reaction as an indication, the present compounds exhibited high inhibitory activities on LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase. Accordingly, the present compounds are expected to be useful for treatment of various diseases in which LTA<sub>4</sub> participates, particularly inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases, psoriasis, inflammatory bowel diseases, gout and cystic fibrosis.

[0029] The results of the pharmacological test are those regarding only compounds wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom and R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydroxyl group, so-called an active compounds, among the compounds represented by the general formula [I]. However, these compounds, of course, can be administered in the form of prodrugs. Accordingly, it is a matter of course that compounds wherein R<sup>1</sup> is a group widely used as a protective group of a mercapto group, that is, a lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group are also included in the present invention. In addition, a technique for converting a carboxyl group into ester or amide to form prodrugs is also widely used. Compounds wherein R<sup>4</sup> represents a lower alkoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, an amino group, a lower alkylamino group or a phenyl-lower alkylamino group are also, of course, included in the present invention.

[0030] The present compound can be administered orally or parenterally. Examples of dosage forms are tablets, capsules, granules, powders, injections, etc. The present compound can be formulated into preparations by the conventional methods. For example, oral preparations such as tablets, capsules, granules and powders can be produced by adding optionally diluents such as lactose, crystalline cellulose, starch and vegetable oil; lubricants such as magnesium stearate and talc; binders such as hydroxypropylcellulose and polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disintegrator such as calcium carboxymethylcellulose or low-substituted hydroxypropylmethylcellulose; coating agent such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, macrogol or silicone resin; or gelatin film forming agent.

[0031] The dosage of the present compound can be selected suitably according to the symptom, age, dosage form and the like. In case of the oral preparation, the present compound can be administered once to several times per day with a daily dose of 0.1 to 5000 mg, preferably 1 to 1000 mg.

Best Mode for Carrying out the Invention

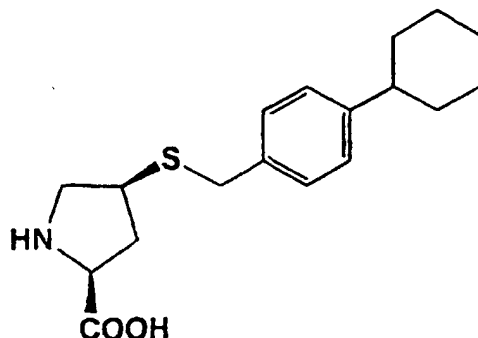
[0032] Examples of preparations and results of pharmacological test of the present invention are shown below. These examples do not limit the scope of the invention, but are intended to make the invention more clearly understandable.

Preparation of Compounds

Reference Example 1

(4S)-4-(4-Hexylbenzylthio)-L-proline (reference compound No. 1)

[0033]



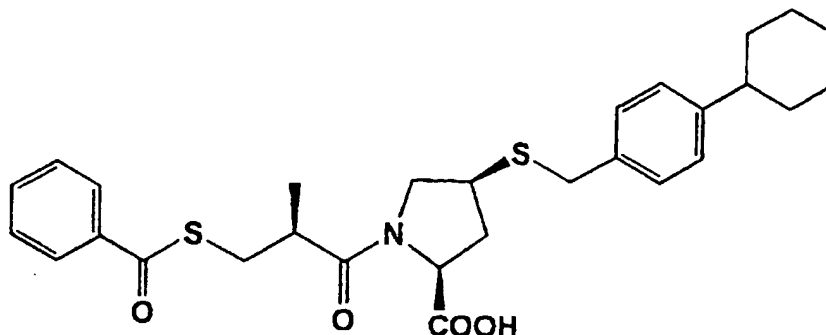
[0034] To (4S)-4-mercapto-L-proline hydrochloride (300 mg) is added 2 N sodium hydroxide (1.6 ml) aqueous solution, and the mixture is stirred at 0°C. A solution of 4-cyclohexylbenzyl chloride (340 mg) in a mixed solvent of ethanol (5 ml)/ chloroform (1 ml) is added thereto, and the mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction mixture is concentrated under reduced pressure, and deposited crystals are filtered off. The crystals are washed with water, ethanol and diethyl ether successively to give 470 mg (91%) of the titled compound.

mp 208.9-210.3°C

## Example 1

1-[(2S)-3-Benzoylthio-2-methylpropionyl]-(4S)-4-(4-cyclohexylbenzylthio)-L-proline (compound No. 1)

[0035]



[0036] Dimethylformamide (4.5 ml) is added to (4S)-4-(4-hexylbenzylthio)-L-proline (430 mg), and the mixture is cooled to 0°C. To the mixture are added successively triethylamine (0.21 ml) and 4-nitrophenyl (2S)-3-(benzoylthio)-2-methylpropionate, and the obtained mixture is stirred at room temperature overnight. To the reaction mixture is added 10% citric acid, and the whole is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with water and a saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution successively and dried over sodium sulfate. The residue obtained by concentration under reduced pressure is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 580 mg (81%) of the titled compound as an amorphous substance.

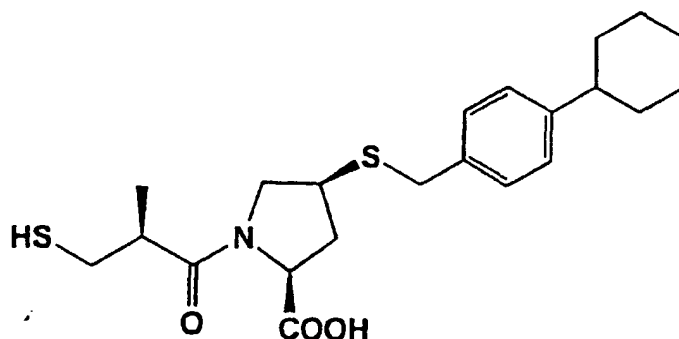
$[\alpha]_D^{20} -73.4^\circ$  (c=0.5, methanol)

IR (film,  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 2924, 1744, 1659, 1447, 1207, 915, 755, 689

## Example 2

(4S)-4-(4-Hexylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline (compound No. 2)

[0037]



[0038] Under a nitrogen atmosphere, 28% aqueous ammonia (9ml) is added to 1-[(2S)-3-benzoylthio-2-methylpropionyl]-(4S)-4-(4-cyclohexylbenzylthio)-L-proline (500 mg), and the mixture is stirred at room temperature for one hour. Ethyl acetate is added to the reaction mixture, and the whole is extracted with water. The aqueous layer is cooled to

0°C. 6 N hydrochloric acid is added thereto to adjust pH to 2, and the whole is extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer is washed with a saturated sodium chloride aqueous solution and dried over magnesium sulfate. The residue obtained by concentration under reduced pressure is purified by silica gel column chromatography to give 340 mg (87%) of the titled compound as an amorphous substance.

$[\alpha]_D^{20}$  -50.4° (c=0.5, methanol)

IR (film, cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2924, 1736, 1641, 1612, 1463, 1446, 756

[0039] (4S)-4-Mercapto-L-proline hydrochloride and 4-nitrophenyl (2S)-3-(benzoylthio)-2-methylpropionate, which were used as raw materials in the above-mentioned Preparation of Compounds, are described in J. Org. Chem., 46, 4182-4187 (1981) and Japanese Laid-open Patent Publication 301840/1996, respectively.

#### Pharmacological Test

[0040] Izumi et al. had reported a method of measuring LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase activity by measuring an amount of LTB<sub>4</sub> produced by an enzymatic reaction using LTA<sub>4</sub> as a substrate (Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 135, 139-145 (1986)). Effects of the present compounds on LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase were examined according to the method described in the literature.

#### Experimental Method

[0041] An enzyme preparation used in this pharmacological test was prepared by extracting from guinea pig lung without purification according to the method of Izumi et al. (Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun., 135, 139-145 (1986)) and the method of Evans et al. (Biochem. Biophys. Acta, 840, 43-50 (1985)). The experimental method is as follows:

[0042] Lungs were excised from a Hartley guinea pig (body weight: 330 g). The lungs were homogenized in phosphoric acid buffer (50 mM, pH 7.4, containing 1 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA) and 1 mM dithiothreitol (DTT) having weight three times that of the lungs under ice-cooling. The homogenate was centrifuged at low speed (800 × g) for 20 minutes, centrifuged at high speed (10,000 × g) for 20 minutes and ultracentrifuged (100,000 × g) for 60 minutes to give a supernatant. The supernatant was brought to 40% saturation by adding a saturated aqueous ammonium sulfate solution (pH 7.0-7.2, containing 1 mM DTT) dropwise under ice-cooling and centrifuged at high speed (10,000 × g) for 20 minutes. The resulting supernatant was brought to 70% saturation by adding a saturated aqueous ammonium sulfate solution (pH 7.0-7.2, containing 1 mM DTT) dropwise and centrifuged at high speed (10,000 × g) for 20 minutes. The obtained pellet was dissolved in 2 ml of Tris-acetic acid buffer (20 mM, pH 7.8, containing 1 mM DTT) and dialyzed in 2 liters of the solution to give the enzyme preparation.

[0043] LTA<sub>4</sub> used, which is the substrate, was prepared by hydrolyzing LTA<sub>4</sub> methyl ester and dissolved in ethanol.

[0044] In order to examine effects of the test compounds on the enzyme preparation, reactions were performed under the following condition using mixed solutions consisting of the composition shown in Table 1.

Table 1

HEPES buffer	50 mM, pH 7.8
Enzyme preparation	0.4-0.6 mg protein
LTA <sub>4</sub>	63 μM
DTT aqueous solution	3 mM
Test compounds	10 <sup>-8</sup> -10 <sup>-3</sup> M

[0045] The above-mentioned solution (50 μl) was incubated at 37°C for one minute. To the reaction mixture was added 100 μl of a mixed liquid of acetonitrile-ethanol-acetic acid (150:50:3, volume ratio) under ice-cooling. The mixture was allowed to stand at -20°C for 30 minutes and centrifuged at high speed (10,000 × g) for five minutes to give a supernatant. An amount of LTB<sub>4</sub> produced in the supernatant was measured by high-speed liquid chromatography.

[0046] The degree of the inhibitory effect of each test compound on LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase is expressed by the inhibition rate calculated by the following equation.

$$\text{Inhibition rate (\%)} = \frac{A-B}{A} \times 100$$



A: amount of LTB<sub>4</sub> formed in the absence of the test compound

B: amount of LTB<sub>4</sub> formed in the presence of the test compound

## Results

**[0047]** Experimental results obtained by using the following compounds as representative examples of the test compound are shown in Table 2.

Compound a: 1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-(4S)-4-(2-methylbenzylthio)-L-proline

Compound b: (4S)-4-(4-isopropylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline

Compound c: (4S)-4-(4-isopropylphenethylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline

Compound d: (4R)-4-(4-isopropylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline

Compound e: (4R)-4-(4-isopropylbenzyloxy)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline

Compound f: (4S)-4-(4-t-butylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline

Compound g: 1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-(4S)-4-[4-(methylthio)benzylthio]-L-proline

Compound h: (4S)-4-(4-hexylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline

**[0048]** The results are represented in concentrations of the compounds required to inhibit LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase activity by 50%, i.e., IC<sub>50</sub>.

Table 2

	IC <sub>50</sub> (M)
Compound a	$8.4 \times 10^{-7}$
Compound b	$5.2 \times 10^{-8}$
Compound c	$7.9 \times 10^{-7}$
Compound d	$2.9 \times 10^{-7}$
Compound e	$8.0 \times 10^{-7}$
Compound f	$3.1 \times 10^{-8}$
Compound g	$1.2 \times 10^{-7}$
Compound h	$3.4 \times 10^{-8}$

**[0049]** As shown in Table 2, the present compounds were found to inhibit the LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase activity remarkably at the low concentrations.

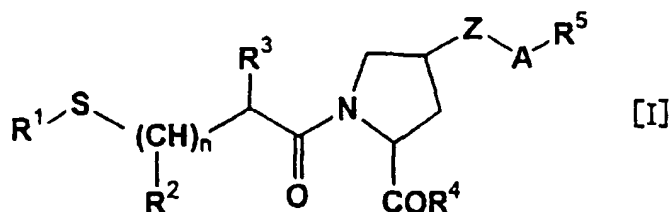
**[0050]** Since the above-mentioned pharmacological test shows that the present compounds have the excellent inhibitory effects on LTA<sub>4</sub> hydrolase, the compounds are expected to be, in particular, therapeutic agents for inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases, psoriasis, inflammatory intestinal diseases, gout and cystic fibrosis, in which LTB<sub>4</sub> is concerned.

## Industrial Applicability

**[0051]** The present invention relates to leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitors containing mercaptoacylproline derivatives as active ingredients and particularly provides therapeutic agents for inflammatory diseases such as rheumatic diseases, psoriasis, inflammatory intestinal diseases, gout and cystic fibrosis, in which LTB<sub>4</sub> is concerned.

## Claims

1. A leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitor containing a compound represented by the following general formula [I] or a salt thereof as an active ingredient,



[wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group, and each phenyl ring of the phenyl-lower alkyl group and the benzoyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a halogen atom;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group;

R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, an amino group, a lower alkylamino group or a phenyl-lower alkylamino group;

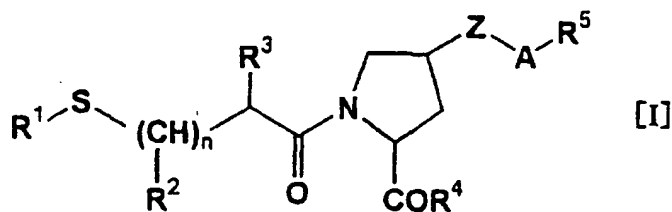
R<sup>5</sup> represents a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and the phenyl group and the naphthyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a lower alkylthio group or a halogen atom;

"Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom;

"A" represents a lower alkylene group; and

"n" represents 0, 1 or 2].

2. A leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitor containing a compound represented by the following general formula [I] or a salt thereof as an active ingredient:



[wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group;

R<sup>2</sup> and R<sup>3</sup> each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group;

R<sup>4</sup> represents a hydroxyl group or a lower alkoxy group;

R<sup>5</sup> represents a phenyl group or a naphthyl group, and the phenyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower cycloalkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a lower alkylthio group;

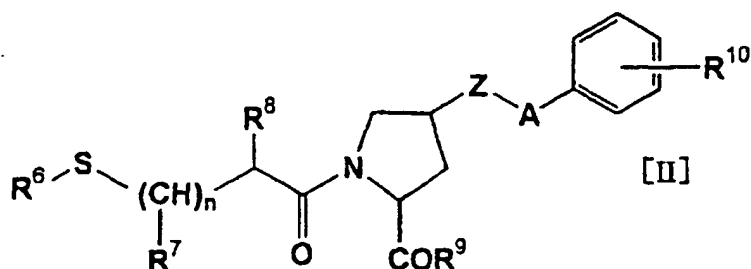
"Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom;

"A" represents a lower alkylene group; and

"n" represents 1].

3. A leukotriene A<sub>4</sub> hydrolase inhibitor containing (4S)-4-(4-isopropylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline, (4S)-4-(4-*t*-butylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline or (4S)-4-(4-hexylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline or a salt thereof as an active ingredient.
4. A therapeutic agent for inflammatory diseases containing the compound represented by the general formula [I] or a salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 as an active ingredient.
5. A therapeutic agent for rheumatic diseases containing the compound represented by the general formula [I] or a salt thereof as claimed in claim 1 as an active ingredient.

6. A compound represented by the following general formula [II] or a salt thereof,



15 [wherein R<sup>6</sup> represents a hydrogen atom, a lower alkyl group, a phenyl-lower alkyl group, a lower alkanoyl group or a benzoyl group, and each phenyl ring of the phenyl-lower alkyl group and the benzoyl group can be substituted by a lower alkyl group, a lower alkoxy group or a halogen atom;

R<sup>7</sup> and R<sup>8</sup> each represent a hydrogen atom or a lower alkyl group;

20 R<sup>9</sup> represents a hydroxyl group, a lower alkoxy group, a phenyl-lower alkoxy group, an amino group, a lower alkylamino group or a phenyl-lower alkylamino group;

R<sup>10</sup> represents a lower cycloalkyl group;

"Z" represents a sulfur atom or an oxygen atom;

"A" represents a lower alkylene group; and

25 "n" represents 0, 1 or 2].

7. (4S)-4-(4-Hexylbenzylthio)-1-[(2S)-3-mercapto-2-methylpropionyl]-L-proline or a salt thereof.

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP98/01300

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> Int.Cl. <sup>6</sup> C07D207/16, A61K31/40, C12N9/99  According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b> Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int.Cl. <sup>6</sup> C07D207/16, A61K31/40, C12N9/99  Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) REGISTRY (STN), CA (STN), CAPLUS (STN), CAOLD (STN)		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US, 4316906, A (E.R. Squibb & Sons, Inc., Princeton, N.J.), February 23, 1982 (23. 02. 82) (Family: none)	1-7
A	J. Med. Chem., Vol. 31, No. 4, (1988), Elizabeth M. Smith et al., "Synthesis and Pharmacological Activity of Angiotensin Converting Enzyme Inhibitors: N-(Mercaptoacyl)-4-substituted(S)-prolines", p.875-885	1-7
A	JP, 55-015457, A (Yoshitomi Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd.), February 2, 1980 (02. 02. 80) (Family: none)	1-7
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family
Date of the actual completion of the international search June 2, 1998 (02. 06. 98)		Date of mailing of the international search report June 9, 1998 (09. 06. 98)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office  Facsimile No.		Authorized officer  Telephone No.

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)